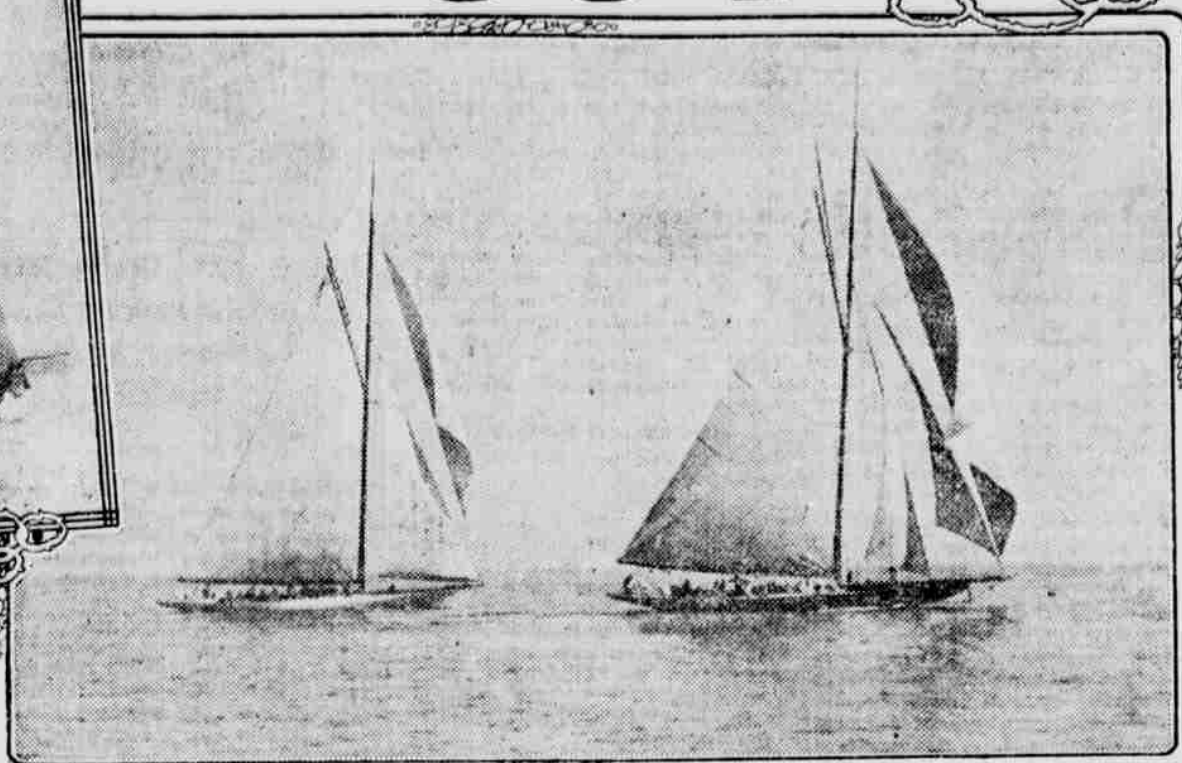


Nailing Down the CUP



The Resolute (on left) and the Vanitie getting under way for trial contest



Sir Thomas Lipton Again Attempts To Lift the International Trophy, This Time With His Freak Yacht Shamrock IV, Which Will Meet the Best of the Three American Defenders.

WITHIN another month Sir Thomas Lipton, that sterling sportsman and jolliest of all Irish peers, will have set sail for these shores aboard his freak yacht, the Shamrock IV, here to make his fourth attempt to lift the America's Cup. Meanwhile three American yachts are engaged in almost daily trial contests in an effort to decide which of the trio is best fitted to withstand the invasion and meet the common enemy. The Resolute, the Vanitie and the Defiance, the three American yachts, have been engaged in these elimination contests now for several weeks and while all chances seem to favor the Resolute as the real defender, each yacht has a host of followers and the trial spins have been carefully watched by the yachting experts of the Old and New Worlds.

No aquatic event in the world attracts more widespread attention than the international races with its lifting of the America's Cup as the goal. For many years now, since August 21, 1851, the cup has been in the possession of American yachtsmen. Not since the good yacht America, in the grueling race around the Isle of Wight defeated the British craft, Aurora, and brought the cup to these shores has there been an English boat of sufficient prowess to come here and wrest our yachting laurel from us. There have been many attempts, it is true, and some of these were formidable enough, but the cup remained and here it is to stay, unless Sir Thomas can achieve the most cherished ambition of his sporting career.

Three Defenders To Pick From.

The question as to which yacht will finally be chosen to represent America

in this stirring event will not have been definitely settled until about August 1. The final trials will be run off over the ocean course off Newport, R. I., and in these contests the three yachts will be extended to their fullest. The flower of the yachting fraternity, or those persons affiliated with, or loyal to the New York Yacht Club, pin their hopes to the Resolute, this yacht club's candidate. The Defiance is owned by the Tri-City Syndicate, yachting enthusiasts of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, while the Vanitie is the property of Alexander S. Cochran.

The New York Yacht Club has been foremost in putting forth candidates to meet the invaders and so far has resisted most successfully all such invasions. England has sent the very best yachts her designers could fashion and all met the same fate. These included the Cambria, Livonia, Countess of Dufferin, Atlanta, Genesta, Galatea, Thistle, Valkyrie II and Valkyrie III, and the three Shamrocks, the latter sent by Sir Thomas Lipton in his gallant assault on our most highly treasured trophy.

America has been hard put to hold the trophy and in doing so put forth such defenders as the Magic, Columbia, Sappho, Madeline, Mischief, Puritan, Mayflower, Volunteer, Vigilant, Defender, Columbia II, and the Reliance. And now the Resolute, Vanitie and Defiance to pick from we feel even better assured of a winner than ever.

American sportsmen realize more fully than ever, however, that much depends on the forthcoming races. This has been an English year and America has fared badly in all those international contests where the

Briton was her antagonist. The track and field events for Rhodes scholarship entrants went heavily against the Americans, and England scored proportionately heavily. The cracks of our golf players were compelled to bow to England on the links across the water and Outmet, Travers and Evans, and other players of rare ability, returned to these shores sadder but wiser golfers. The last straw was added when the English polo team brought here by Lord Wimborne romped away with the Hurlingham trophy after winning two straight contests on the Meadowbrook field before the greatest assemblages that ever gathered to do honor to a sporting event here. These defeats have had their effect and now there are grave fears that England may sweep the sporting calendar and lift the cup as a final achievement. But should America lose she will do so gamely and with full knowledge that she did her best.

Resolute An Easy Winner.

In the first race between the Resolute and the Vanitie, the latter romped away in front and maintained her lead until the end. For a time it seemed as though the New York Yacht Club, for the first time in its history, would be compelled to take a back seat while this stirring event was run off. But in later trials the Resolute came valiantly to the front and fulfilled all those claims which her designer, her owner and her skipper made for her. She is lightning fast and so far has demonstrated her ability in light or stiff winds.

So far the Vanitie has rather the best of it as far as the Defiance is concerned. Ever since the change in skippers aboard the Vanitie, which resulted in Captain Harry Haff taking

command, ably aided by Captain "Ed" Willis, who tends sails, that yacht has shown a marked improvement and the hopes of those who back her run high. The Defiance is fast in certain winds, but so far she hasn't shown that smartness and cleverness her sisters have demonstrated.

There has been little betting on the result of the international contest. Not until the Shamrock IV meets either the Resolute or the Vanitie on the Sandy Hook course next September will anybody, not even the men who designed the respective yachts, have any idea as to which is the faster. Experts are frank to assert that both Herreshoff and Gardner have turned out in the Resolute and the Vanitie two boats of the seventy-five foot class which could easily save their time allowance over the Reliance the last successful defender. There are those who go so far as to assert that under certain conditions of wind and weather, such as light airs and a tumbling sea, either might beat the ninety foot yacht with time allowance excluded. These predictions go far to bolster the hopes of American yachtsmen who feel that the sporting honor of the nation now rests upon their shoulders since we failed so signally in other fields.

No better illustration of the speed of the American yachts is needed than the first of the trial races between the Resolute and the Vanitie. In that race the winner, the Resolute, made the thirty mile to windward and leeward in the record time of three hours fifteen minutes and forty-one seconds. The next best time ever made over this course was by the Vigilant against the Valkyrie II, when the official timers recorded it as three hours, twenty-four minutes and thirty-nine

seconds. It must be remembered that the Vigilant was an eighty-six foot yacht as against seventy-five for the Resolute. Furthermore the Vigilant raced under exceptionally favorable circumstances of a strong wind of twenty knots, whereas the Resolute had a wind that varied in velocity from ten to fifteen knots.

In the earlier struggles between the Resolute and the Vanitie, the former has taken the measure of the latter in going to windward, for she beat her in this race three minutes and forty-nine seconds in the trip of fifteen miles to the outer mark. In the third race she beat the Vanitie in ten miles of windward work by four minutes and one second.

Vanitie A Good "Reacher."

On the other hand the Vanitie has shown to better advantage than the Resolute in reaching, for in the second race, on a reach of ten miles she out-sailed the Resolute by four minutes and twenty-nine seconds. In later races, however, the Resolute improved her work in the reaches and now on the eve of the Newport or elimination trials she seems to have every advantage and looms as the real defender.

In the three cornered race between the three yachts, held under the auspices of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club the latter part of June, the best opportunity, yet had, was given to judge the relative merits of the three yachts. The Resolute won this stirring contest sailed under light wind conditions when the very best in each boat was brought out by the experts who manipulated the respective tillers and sails. The boats were dressed in their new sets of sails and the rising of



The Defiance

both the Vanitie and the Defiance had undergone many changes. To illustrate the superiority of the New York Yacht Club's craft the tabulated score of that race is here given:

The Table of the Race.		Resolute, Vanitie, Defiance.	
		H.M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.	
Start	1:01:22	1:00:43	1:00:17
First Mark	2:05:24	2:10:29	2:13:41
Elapsed	1:04:02	1:09:46	1:13:24
Second Mark	2:34:02	2:39:52	2:47:49
Elapsed	1:30:00	1:30:06	1:34:25
Third Mark	3:20:24	3:26:17	3:35:53
Elapsed	0:46:22	0:45:25	0:48:50
First round elapsed	2:10:02	2:25:34	2:35:32
First mark	4:11:22	4:22:09	4:38:30
Elapsed	0:20:58	0:25:52	0:27:41
Second mark	4:46:10	4:52:56	5:13:55
Elapsed	0:34:48	0:35:47	0:55:26
Finish	5:57:10	6:11:10	6:19:59
Elapsed	1:11:00	1:13:14	0:46:02
Second round elapsed	2:36:46	2:44:51	2:44:59
Total elapsed	4:55:48	5:10:27	5:19:41
Corrected	4:54:07	5:10:27	5:14:19
The Resolute defeats the Vanitie by 14m.			
The Resolute defeats the Defiance by 23m.			
The Vanitie defeats the Defiance by 9m.			
14m. actual time and 16m. 20s. corrected time.			

Meanwhile Sir Thomas Lipton is receiving ovation after ovation in English waters where he has appeared with his challenger, the Shamrock IV. According to those who have seen her under her full spread of canvas she is the freakiest looking craft, as far as rigging goes, that ever set out to lift the cup. Like the Shamrock III she is a seventy-five footer and so far all of her trial races have been against her predecessor. According to the cable reports in her various trials around the Isle of Wight she has shown remarkable bursts of speed, in one case beating her running mate more than a minute to the mile in some of her reaches, and even more so in her windward work. All that was expected of her was not forthcoming in her earlier reaching, and

Sir Thomas A Good Loser.

To one of the New York Yacht Club members, who has just returned, Sir Thomas said:

"If I don't lift the cup this year I will begin to feel that it has been so securely riveted to your shores that nothing can dislodge it. I have been confident before, but something within me whispers that I shall be successful this time. Most certainly America will know that she has been through a race even should I fail, but in any event we shall see a splendid contest and after all there is a whole lot of satisfaction in that, even though I have to come across the water to witness it."

Win or lose, Sir Thomas is assured of a royal welcome and a hearty send off in his forthcoming visit. He is one of the sportiest sportsmen England ever sent us and no matter how deeply he might have felt the sting of defeat there never was a whimper, or a word to indicate that he hadn't been accorded the fairest of treatment. If there ever was a sportsman entitled to enjoy to the full the fruits of victory it is this Irish merchant. But for all that we would not care to see the rivets piled loose from the cup this year, for we have seen and defended so valiantly for these many years. Yes, we wish Sir Thomas all the luck in the world, but we prefer and intend to keep the cup just the same.

Banishing Disease From the Army

The Victory Over Epidemics In Army Camps—The Eternal Vigilance of the Surgeons, and Their Success, Especially with the Troops Now Occupying Tropical Mexico.

DURING the Spanish-American War one of the volunteer soldiers complained to his captain because he was told to dig a trench.

"I enlisted to fight," he said, "not to do this sort of work."

"You will continue to dig that trench," replied the officer. "That sort of work is just as essential as carrying a gun."

The man, who happened to come from one of New York's aristocratic families, went back to his work and dug until the trench was completed. Later he learned the value of that trench—it helped in sanitation, the keynote of a healthy camp.

Only Healthy Men Enlisted.

It is a foregone conclusion that a sick man does not make a successful workman, nor does he make a successful fighter. Realizing this fact the United States Government is using its best efforts to stamp out disease in our army. Of course, in such a large body of men sickness and death will occur, but by the use of proper methods the epidemics so common in the wars of by-gone days may be prevented.

First of all, only perfectly healthy men are accepted for service, and in order that these men may remain healthy it is necessary to use every precaution known to medical science. Whenever a large number of people are gathered together, epidemics of disease are likely to occur unless there is good sanitation. Our country has spread its protecting arms over many countries where the climate and conditions of living are entirely different from our own, and eternal vigilance is the price of health to the Americans who live in these places. Even in our own United States the soldier lives in widely different climates.



Digging a Trench for Drainage so Necessary in the Sanitation of an Army Camp

for the prevention of typhoid was made compulsory in 1911, and is believed by the army medical men to be as potent a preventative against typhoid as vaccination is against smallpox. This latter disease has long been a thing of the past in the army, as vaccination has been compulsory for many years.

Dysentery is frequently communicated by foods of some kind, particularly uncooked ones and milk, consequently there is a most rigid inspection of these articles by the camp surgeon. Of course, both typhoid and dysentery may be spread by contact as well as by flies and other insects and these methods of transmission are often hard to eliminate, and the most rigid rules are made by the surgeons along these lines with guard house punishment for the soldier who fails to obey them.

Making Camp Healthy.

After a camp site has been selected the work of drainage begins, all ditching being done under the supervision of the engineer. Artesian wells are sunk, and the surgeons begin an analysis of the water, and this continues until pure water is obtained. In the country of an enemy the potable water question comes up, which usually ends in boiling all drinking water. Filtering plants, too, are sometimes used, but as the smallest field filter weighs about sixty pounds its use is only practical to the men who are provided with transportation.



Burning the Waste—There Cannot Live Where There is Nothing to Feed Upon

civilians hired by the quartermasters department, and under the orders of the sanitary inspector of the division, who is also charged with the supervision of the sanitary condition of the entire camp. It is the duty of the sanitary squad to burn out grass where insects may breed, to see that the latrine is burned out each day with straw and crude petroleum. After each meal all waste is burned in the incinerators. When canned goods are used the cans must be thrown in with the garbage and burned out; afterward the burned tin is hauled away. This is one of the methods of keeping flies out of camp, but several other methods are used as well. Swatting the fly is as common in an army camp as in a household. Fly traps of various kinds and sizes are used but the most popular one is made with a light wooden frame supporting wire netting enclosing a space except at the bottom of the trap in which is a round hole about three inches in diameter. Around the hole is attached a truncated cone of wire netting, the top of the cone extending up into the enclosed space. These traps are provided with supports to hold them about two inches above the support on which they rest, and under the central hole at the bottom is placed a saucer containing the bait, usually sweetened water or meat. The traps are set outside the screened kitchens and it is sur-

prising how many flies are caught. Another method is by setting out saucers containing a mixture of water, condensed milk and formalin.

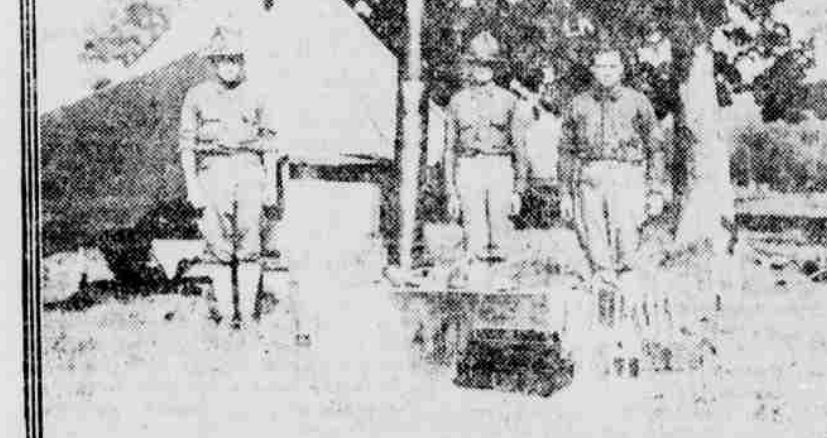
Of course, all men in camp have been vaccinated, so smallpox is not feared. Everybody under forty-five, whether they are soldiers or civilians or servants, must be inoculated to prevent typhoid, so there is little danger of that malady. In case the camp is in a country where mosquitoes abound all officers and men are made to sleep under nets. Should a case of malaria exist the patient is treated in the screened ward of the field hospital.



A Soldier Receiving the Typhoid Inoculation

Sanitary Conditions Outside of Camp. At the Texas City camp, where several thousand men were encamped from February, 1912, until they went to Mexico, a sanitary inspector was detailed to carry out the army sanitation in Texas City the same as in camp. As all the restaurants were dependent on soldier patronage there is little objection by the proprietors of the cafes. At first one or two owners objected to the "interference to rights," and a sentry was stationed in front of the cafe by the commanding officer. His duty was to prevent soldiers from entering, this

soon caused the proprietor to "give in" and Texas City soon became the most sanitary place in Texas. The health of the men in this camp was excellent, and when the transports sailed to Vera Cruz the soldiers were in excellent physical condition. Since their occupation in Mexico there has been very little sickness, only six men being incapacitated by disease and seven by injury. There were a few heat prostrations, or rather heat exhaustions. Until the men become acclimated to the tropics, especially in the rainy season when the humidity runs high, these cases will occur. They are, however, not serious. The most surprising thing is that but one case of malaria has been reported. This is, of course, due to the excellent sanitation and the fact that the men sleep under mosquito nets. The health reports from Mexico show that at present the sick rate of the forces at Vera Cruz is less than that of the army at large for the same period.



A Hospital Tent and Outfit

Study of Tropical Disease. For many years the army surgeons have made a special study of tropical diseases, their cause and cure. This special study was made on account of the illness of the men who were sent to the Philippines in the early days. Lonesomeness and homesickness caused nervous disorders and some-times insanity. The only cure for this was to give the men some amusement. Musical instruments and the Young Men's Christian Association have done much to aid, giving the men something to occupy their leisure moments. Mountain diarrhoea and malarial fever, too, caused illness. Since the sanitary conditions of the island have been changed there are fewer cases of these diseases. The Philippine Scouts, however, hold the highest record for malarial fever. This is due to a large extent to the fact that they sleep outside the barracks and unprotected by mosquito nets. They are also the most susceptible to tuberculosis. The Porto Rican troops suffer from intestinal disorders, probably brought on by eating improper food when away from the barracks.

Alcoholism exists in the army, although it has been decreased to some extent. Every possible means have been tried to prevent the men from drinking, but the saloons with their many attractions seem to have an irresistible fascination for the enlisted man. More amusements have been added to the camps and posts in the hope of keeping the men from these dens of infamy which throw out so many allurements to the soldier. While as yet there seems to be no preventative against tuberculosis, the death rate from it grows less each year. When a soldier is so unfortunate as to contract the disease he is sent at once to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, where the army maintains a splendid sanatorium. The dry air of that section of the country, coupled with diet and rest, has "brought back" many victims of the dread malady. The army maintains a number of hospitals in different parts of the country, and the greatest care possible is given to the sick soldier.

Clothing And Shoes.

Few people realize how much a soldier's clothing has to do with his health, and of the study which has been made of the out-fitting of our